HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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730 Kwakiutl

730 01 b[01]

730 02 p-aspirated

730 03 p-ejective

730 04 d[01]

730 05 t-aspirated

730 06 t-ejective

730 07 j[01] [02]

730 08 c-aspirated[02]

730 09 c-ejective[02]

730 10 g-labialized[01]

730 11 k-aspirated-labialized

730 12 k-ejective-labialized

730 13 q-voice[01]

730 14 q-aspirated

730 15 q-ejective

730 16 q-voice-labialized[01]

730 17 q-aspirated-labialized

730 18 q-ejective-labialized

730 19 d/z[01]

730 20 t/s-aspirated

730 21 t/s-ejective

730 Kwakiutl

22 d/l[01]

23 t/l-fricative-aspirated

24 t/l-fricative-ejective

25 s

26 c-fricative[02]

27 x-labialized

28 x-uvular

29 x-uvular-labialized

30 m

31 m-preglottalized

32 m-syllabic[04]

33 n

34 n-preglottalized

35 n-syllabic[04]

36 l

37 l-preglottalized

38 l-syllabic[04]

39 l-fricative

40 glottal stop

41 h

42 pharyngeal-voiceless[03]
(limited)

730 Kwakiutl

51 i[05]
[e/yod][60]
[a/yod][61]

52 i-long[05]
[e-long/yod][60]

53 schwa[06]
[iota][62]
[upsilon][62]
[a-over-short][63] [64]
*/a/

54 a
*[a-over-short]

55 o-open[07]
(surface)

56 ash[07]
(surface)

57 a-long

58 u[05]
[o/w][60]

59 u-long[05]
[o-long/w][08] [60]

60 yod

61 yod-preglottalized

62 w

63 w-preglottalized

730 $a Kwakiutl $d Wakashan $e SW British Columbia $f 1000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

730 $a Boas, Franz $b 1947 $c Kwakiutl Grammar $d Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 37.201-377 $q informant(s) $r unknown

730 $a Newman, Stanley $b 1950 $c review of Boas 1947 $d IJAL 16.99-101

730 $a **PREGLOTTALIZED FRICATIVES** $A "Pre-glottalized forms of 's' and some members of the 'x' group appear, but these are due to secondary processes. In contradistinction to the glottalized spirants of Tlingit the glottalization of all the glottalized spirants does not extend beyond the very beginning of the sound." (p.208(-209)) Could apparently be interpreted as a segment sequence. [JL]

730 $a **STRESS** $A Stress occurs on different syllables of a word according to stem type and shape of suffix. The rules are complex. In generel stems with long first syllables (stems are generally monosyllabic) (long syllable has long vowel or vowel plus nasal before consonant) retain stress on that syllable with a variety of suffix types. Short stem syllables often, but not always, allow stress to move to a suffix. (p.218f)

730 $a **SYLLABLE** $A CV(:)(C)(C) $A Word initial /glottal stop/ is automatic before vowels.

730 $a **VOICELESS VOWELS** $A "Unaccented terminal vowels are weak, particularly when following a glottalized stop. In rapid speech they are sometimes whispered." (p.207)

730 01 $A Boas clearly calls the plain series of stops "voiced." Mary Haas (The Prehistory of Languages, p.87) says they are voiceless unaspirated.

730 02 $A The palatals are "anterior palatal." /c-fricative/ is "like German 'ch' in 'ich' when following /i/; in other positions a little further back." (p.208)

730 03 $A /pharyngeal-voiceless/, called "laryngeal rough breath," (p.208) occurs only in a few words.

730 04 $A Boas treats the syllabic sonorants as allophones of the simple sonorants, and writes them as /schwa/ plus sonorant. They occur in accented position. Phonemically, analysis as cluster of /schwa/ plus sonorant may be best, since /schwa/ is common as a stem vowel, and there appears to be no contrast between stems with syllabic sonorants and stems with /schwa/ plus sonorant.

730 05 $A The non-low vowels are "always diphthongized. The degree of diphthongization varies considerably individually and in various villages.... Diphthongization is heard more strongly in long vowels than in short ones." (p.207)

730 06 $A /schwa/ may be shorter than the other short vowels, as implied in the arrangement of Boas' vowel chart. He also calls it a "weakened vowel." It occurs in stressed position, but could be eliminated from the phoneme system, and considered a "zero vowel." "In the Bella Bella dialect /schwa/ in unaccented position, after unvoiced stops, after /s/, sometimes also after glottalized stops is lost." (p.207)

730 07 $A In almost every case it can be shown that /ash/ is derived from "ea" or "yod a," /o-open/ from "aw" or "wa."(p.207)

730 08 $A [o-long/w] "tends to be almost [o-open/w]...after velars." (p.207)

730 60 $A The non-low vowels are lowered to lower-high next to back consonants.

730 61 $A Boas heard the variant [a/yod] for /i/yod/ in accented position "in Newetee, in 1886."

730 62 $A /schwa/ becomes [iota] next to palatals, [upsilon] next to labialized consonants.

730 63 $A /schwa/ becomes [a-over-short] next to velars. (p.207)

730 64 $A /a/ becomes [a-over-short] unstressed before another vowel. (p.207)